He Said He Would Talk to Those Who Extended Over Into Rhode Island Later Incidents of the Day and the Speeches from Hartford to the Hub-Large Crowds SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 25 .- People who aw William J. Bryan yesterday would hardly know him to-day. The long, flowing locks had

seen closely cilpped and the old-fashioned broadcioth coat which helped make him seem older, had been superseded by a new cutaway of a modern fashion. Mr. Bryan looked nearer his real age than he has at any time since the campaign began. A hundred or more people gathered at the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad

station in Hartford this morning to see Mr. Bryan leave for Springfield. They cheered him as he appeared on the platform of the special ear secured by the Springfield committee and demanded a speech. Mr. Bryan talked to them on the money question, and had just finished as

A small crowd assembled around the Bryan car at Windsor, Conn., the first stop. A colored man marched up to the train bearing a piece of brown paper with the names of McKinley and Hobart chalked on it. At Windsor Locks several nundred people saw Mr. Bryan. He was cheered and responded with a few words. Thompsonville was the last stop in Connecticut. The crowd was about equal to that at Windsor Locks. Mr. Bryan spoke briefly.

An audience numbering about 10,000 people heard Mr. Bryan deliver an address half ar hour long in the Court square here this after-100n. Mr. Bryan reached Springfield at 12:05 The first person who greeted him at the station was George Fred Williams of Boston, his former colleague in Congress and his most active supporter in Massachusetts. Arm in arm they forced their way through a big crowd and, entering carriages, were driven to Court square, and of the local reception committee, Mr. Bryan was cheered as he entered the square. He was introduced by Mayor Winter. At the conclusion of the address Mr. Bryan was taken to the Hotel Worthy for luncheon, followed by a running crowd of men and boys. At 1:15 he left for Worcester.

Mr. Bryan was applauded enthusiastically He said here: Before entering upon a discussion of the

great paramount issue of this campaign, I deire in this city to pay a tribute to independent journalism. [Applause.] My friends, I have always respected an honest and earnest and able opponent. I have never criticised the right of any one to speak his sentiments and present his ideas as clearly, as forcibly, as eloquently as he can. I believe with Jefferson that error is harmless where reason is left free to combat it. [Great applause.] And if any man has an idea. I am willing for him to launch that idea and trust to the merits of that idea to make its way into the mind and into the hearts of men, and I respect the Springfield Republican for its high [great applause] plane upon which it discusses political questions. I respect it for the tolerance which it shows to political opponents, and, without censuring those who substitute abuse for argu ment, I can commend those who use argument instead of abuse. [Great applause.] I can commend also to every citizen the words of that distinguished editor who was the founder of this paper. I am told that he is the author of the expression that a man who is not willing to die for a cause he believes in is not worthy to live. [Great applause.]

"The opposition press may well afford to pause in their ridicule of the advocates of free coinage, in their denunciation of them as lawless characters, to find out whether there is a well-founded reason for this advocacy of bimetallism among the farmers of the United States, of England, of Germany, of France, and of every nation which has been cursed by the gold standard. My friends, I assert here, and I challenge any gold bug paper to dispute it, that a financial policy which is injurious to the agricultural classes has nothing to commend it to the Government in any nation on earth. [Applause and cheers. 1

"The gold standard has never commended itself to the agricultural classes of any country which has ever had it. When they ask for fish will you bestow serpents upon them? That has been the policy of the financiers of this country. and, assuming their selfishness, they have been attempting to force their ideas upon others, while others have fallen down beneath the weight of those ideas, and the financiers themselves have risen to prosperity on the prostrate forms of the fallen. [Great applause and cheering.]

No person can accuse me of attempting to deny to the financiers, or even to the money changers, the right to their opinion, the right to their votes, the right to every legitimate influence. What I deny to them is this: the right to think for anybody but themselves; the right to act for anybody but themselves; the right to put themselves above other people and go through the world crying 'I am holier than thou. I am holier than thou.' ICheers and ap-

plause.]
"My friends, the people have no prejudice against gold, but they have a prejudice against a system that is based upon gold and does not formish the gold when people want it. [Great applause.] There is one advantage in being a applause.] There is one advantage in being a bimetalist. You can like gold and silver both, while a gold-standard man does not dare to like alver, and he does not yet much gold to like. Alvinose.] A man told me that out of nearly \$1.000,000 collected in taxes at Hartford, Conn., less that \$100 was collected in gold. Our opponents tell us they want sound money, but they want a financial system built upon an invisible foundation. Do you call that soundness, my friends? If you do, you have got to write a new meaning for soundness, and have soundness defined as that which is dangerous. [Applause.]

new meaning for soundness, and have soundness defined as that which is dangerous. Applianse.]

"If money is so good that you can pray for it and long for it but can never see it except when you have the privilege of gazing through some grated door and looking at somebody clee's pile, then it is too good for the masses of the people. [Applianse.] Money ought not to be built on the balloon plan. Balloons are built to go up, and the higher they go the higher they are as balloons; and if dollars are built to that plan, the higher they go the greater is the misery that they bring to mankind. [Applause.] Our opponents want a balloon dollar, Our opponents want a balloon dollar, Our opponents want a balloon dollar, Our opponents want a dollar that gets higher and higher all the time. If we are going to have a gold dollar whose appetite is never satisfied, and a gold dollar which hisists upon eating more of the preducts of toll every year, we ought to change the dies at the mint and so describe that dollar that people will understand it. Let us take off the emblems that have adorned it from the beginning and out on one side the picture of the horse leech and under the picture let it be written as in Proverbs. Give, give, give, and on the other side of the gold dollar let us put the picture of an open gravo and above it let us write, as in Proverbs. The sayeth not, it is enough." [Great applaine and laughter.]

Wonersten, Mass., Sept. 25.—On the trip from Springfield to Worcester Mr. Bryan talked most of the way with George Fred Williams. Two members of the Worcester Reception Committee, James H. Mellen, a representative in the Massachusetta Legislature, who is the silver candidate for Chairman of the Democratic State Convention which will meet tomorrow, and James O. Gara of Spencer, who wants to secure the nomination for Congress from the tesio halred briefly at Palmer, Warren, and West Brookfield, where small crowds saw and cherrer in he nominise.

Between 8,000 and 10,000 people, crowded together in Satem square, hear

as were a number of placards bearing protection and gold legends. There was also a big portrait of McKinley with an American flag as its background, while corresponding to it was the red standard of anarchy with Bryan's portrait on it. The application was marked.

ras known that the display would be made It was known that the display would be made and there had been talk of a hostile demonstration, but none occurred. Mr. Bryan saw the decorations, but made no reference to them. Mr. Bryan sail here:

"In Arizona and New Mexico I found canals able to water thousands of acres of land, and it occurred to me to see what principles underlied irrigation that you must know to build a ditch occurred to me to see what principles underlie irrigation that you must know to build a ditch successfully. This is the one principle; water runs down hill. Until you find that out all your labor will be in vain. There are principles of the money question just as fundamental. The brinciple that underlies the money question is that the value of a dollar depends on the number of dollars. Then to make dollars scarce is to make them dear. When property fails in price we have hard times. If you want hard limes make money scarce. When money rises the wealth of those who have money increases. The syndicates and trusts that control the money also posit by the hard times.

The raid a poem written by a coal miner in Penasylvania that contained more political

economy than any gold man has yet put in any speech of the campaign. He drew an illustration from his own business. He said in his poem, 'What miner would work in a mine with a single shaft?' The gold men want us to work in a mine with a single shaft and they hold cona single shaft? The gold men want us to work in a mine with a single shaft and they hold control of that shaft. If the people here depended on one spring of water and it was owned by one person, what would be the result? There would be one person who would not know what hard times were. Others would suffer, but that one would be free. He would take advantage of their necessities and skim the cream off the milk.

cause, like a man, is known by the com-"A cause, like a man, is known by the company it keeps. You may get some information from the fact that there is arrayed against us every trust that preys on the public. It is a sign that our cause is just. You are as well known by your enemies as by your friends, and we rejoice, in this campaign, at the certificates given by those people who deprive labor of the fruits of its toil. Our opponents appeal to the fruits of its toil. Our opponents appeal to the laboring men. The laboring men have already demanded 16 to 1 and free and unlimited colinace.

fruits of its toll. Our opponents appeal to the Isboring men. The laboring men have already demanded 18 to 1 and free and unlimited coinage.

"Free coinage is stronger in Massachusetts to-day than ever before. The silver sentiment is wider than it is high, and when it blows over it will be higher than ever. If our forefathers intended a few to do the thinking for the many, then they would have them do the voting. But our forefathers thought all the neople had a right to think and express themselves on the subject. Your minds were given you to use. I will not submit the decision of this question to the dictation of foreign Governments."

Bostrow, Sept. 25.—One stop only, and that at South Framingham, was made by Candidate Bryan on his trip from Worcester to Boston. Three cheers were given him there by a gathering of several hundred. Mr. Bryandid not epeak. George Fred Williams, Alex Troup of New Haven, and Jeremiah T. O'sulivan of Lawrence, one of the free-silver men in the Massachusetts delegation at Chicago, accompanied Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Hryan arrived in Boston at 5:37 o'clock this afternoon, live minutes behind scheduled time. He was met by a delegation of six members of the Bryan-Sewall-Williams Club, and perhaps as many as 2,000 people, who had assembled to get a glimpse of the Democratic candidate. A great deal of care had been exercised by the police to handle the crowd at the station. But all of the claborate arrangements were set at naught when the train rolled in. The crowd surged down upon the police and swept them away as if they were men of straw, Again and again the bolice made a stand to control the crowd, but each time they were forced up against the side of the train that had brought Mr. Bryan in.

After a few minutes Mr. Bryan appeared upon the platform of his car. There was a caser and a might rush by the crowd. The police and away for Mr. Bryan and Mr. Williams. The candidate then waked through the station to Kneeland a treet, the crowd yelling all the time. When he finally reached Kneeland str

Bimetaliic Union and the Hon. Arthur Sewall of Bath were present, he took luncheon with political silver men.

At the luncheon Col. Stephen W. Nickerson presided. At the left of Mr. Bryan sat Col. Nickerson, Mr. Sewall, and the Hon. E. M. Boynton, while at his right were George Fred. Williams and the Rev. Frederick Gifford. At the close of the luncheon Col. Nickerson introduced Mr. Boynton, who welcomed Mr. Bryan to Boston. Mr. Bryan responded in a few words. Then Mr. Bryan appeared for a moment before the crowd in the main dining hall of the hotel. There were cheers and a demand for a speech.

Mr. Williams urged the crowd to desist, but it yelled the louder for a speech, and finally the candidate yielded and made a one-minute address. It was then ten minutes after 7 o'clock, and Mr. Bryan was due to begin speaking on the Common at 8:45. It was 7:30 before he finally arrived there, and he found gathered about the temporary stand that had been erected near the corner of Heacon and Charles streets from 50:000 to 75:000 people.

Police officers said that the crowd numbered at least 75:000. Mr. Bryan said it was the largest gathering he had addressed. It is safe to say that few times indeed has a larger crowd gathered to hear a speaker in Boston Common.

gathered to hear a speaker in Boston Commo

gathered to hear a speaker in Boston Common. The speaker's stand was surmounted by two arc lights, and even then the outer edge of the crowd could not be seen by the aid of these. It was a howling, pushing, good-natured, police-resisting crowd. Mr. Bryan was introduced by James H. Mellen of Worcester.

Mr. Bryan said on the Common:

"I have spoken to a number of audiences, but never to one that seemed to reach so far away into the distance as this one. [Appiause.] I will speak to those who are nearest, and those who into the distance as this one. [Appiause.] I will speak to those who are nearest, and those who are in Rhode Island and Maine can hear me when I visit those States. I come to Massachusetts to present the gospel of Democracy as I understand it. I do no not claim to have any authority except that conferred on me by the Democracy I can point to that Convention as a better certificate than any bolting Democrat can find

can find.
We have commenced a warfare against the We have commence a good standard. We invite you to join with us now. (Cries of "We will; no Yale men here!" If you don't join with us now and we are defeated this year, we will come again and extend the invitation until a majority of the people of this country do join with us. While our tend the invitation until a majority of the peonle of this country do join with us. While our
opponents are spreading literature by the ton,
the people are joining in the crusade for the restoration of bimetallism.

"We have no great campaign fund with
which to supply those who want to read with
all the literature they would like to have. We
are doing the best we can and we shall continue
to do the best we can with the means on hand.
We have not many creat daily napers with us.

will be glad to furnish editorials that the people of this country want to read. Having been sonnected a short time with the newspaper business myself, I do not underestimate the influence of the newspaper, but in times like these the people go nhead of the newspapers when the newspapers refuse to lead."

Mr. Sewall stepped upon a chair beside Mr. Bryan, who introduced him.

"Fellow citizens, I introduce to you a man who, way up in Maine, was willing to stand for free coinage when his neighbors were against it. I introduce to you a man who was in favor of an income tax although he had to pay it. [Cheers, I introduce to you a man who did not bow the knee or worship the golden calf. [Cheers, I introduce to you a man who did not bow the knee or worship the golden calf. [Cheers, I introduce Arthur Sewall, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President."

Mr. Sewall was received with loud applause, and spoke briefly. He said:

"Some have asked whether I was on the ticket or not. I am glad of the opportunity to show you that your nominee for Vice-President during this campaign will not decline until after election, the 3d of November. We are in this fight to stay. This fight is between the people on one side, the producers of wealth, the defenders of our country, against the prosperous classes, as we are told by the other party, In his American House speech Mr. Bryan said:

"I am a believer in Almighty God [ap-

said:
"I am a believer in Almighty God [ap-plause], and my prayer is that He may give me strength to bear whatever responsibilities are reposed in me, and wisdom to discharge what-ever duties fail to me."

BRYAN IN GOOD HEALTH.

He Says He Will Probably Write His Popullat Acceptance Next Work.

Boston, Sept. 25.-Concerning a number of inquiries about the condition of his health Mr. Bryan said this evening that he was feeling strong and well, and was reducing exertion to a minimum by resting at every opportunity. Between stations to-day he would lie down in the drawing room of his special car. Mr. Bryan has not yet written his letter accepting the Populist nomination. He told a reporter of the United Associated Presses to-day that he had not had time to finish it, but would probably do

BRYAN AND THE YALE BOYS. A Denial that They Howled Him Down

Except at the Start,

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 25.—Every one is discussing the Bryan incident of yesterday, when the Presidential candidate stopped speaking and declared that he was prevented by Yale men's noise from proceeding. There is a gen-eral denial that he was stopped from speaking by Yale men. They say that they cheered for McKinley and gold incessantly at the beginning of his speech, compelling Mr. Bryan to take his seat after he had risen to speak and to wait five minutes till the cheering stopped, but they declare that when he once began they did not prewent him from continuing.

Much indignation is felt here at the reference by Mr. Bryan to Yale students as young men who came to college to spend "ill-gotien gains." The Register editorially to-night declares that yesterday's disturbance was due in large degree to an incendiary speech delivered to an gree to an incendiary speech delivered to an unsympathetic audience. It says that the cheers given him were only such as Dr. Bepew and other notables have received from Yale audiences from time to time in the rast. The article says that in retiring. Mr. Bryan threw the blame from his own shoulders, where it belonged, to the shoulders of the Yale men, where it did not belong.

The Navai Militia and Company K. First Regiment, C. N. G., paraded on the green while the Bryan affair was on. The military men say, however, they were assured that the Bryan speaking would be over hefore the time for the dress parade, 2:30, but as a matter of fact, Mr. Bryan did not appear on the green until 2:40.

Named for the Assembly,

John Hess of Chatham, by the Republicans of Co-lumbia county.

William Plainer of Fort Plain, by the Prohibition-ists of Montgomery county.

Charles E. Gorham, by the Republicans of Otaego county.

HOLD THE FORT FOR WILLIAMS. George Fred, the Massachusetts Popecra

Makes a Senentional Scene, Boston, Sept. 25.-There was no mistaking the sentiment of the Bryan Music Hall meeting here to-night. The chier interest in the meeting was not the young candidate for the Presi dency, but in a sensational speech delivered by his friend and supporter and former colleagu in Congress, George Fred Williams, candidate for Governor before the Democratic State Convention, which will meet in Music Hall to-

morrow The first demonstration of the evening was when George Fred Williams came on the stage from the wings, followed by Joseph A. Dennison, Secretary of the Bryan and Sewall Club 'Citizen" Francis A. Hobart, a former Republican: Thomas Riley, and Jeremiah T. O'Sulli van followed. A great cheer went up as Williams was recognized, and the shouts were renewed time and again. When the cheering had ceased Mr. Sewall entered and the applause broke out afresh. Three cheers were given fo the Vice-Presidential candidate, and he bowed his thanks.

Mr. Dennison called the meeting to order and presented Mr. Williams, and the audience arose en masse. Men waved their hats and yelled with might and main. Pandemonium reigned

for a minute or two.

The audience finally settled down to hear what Mr. Williams had to say. They heard something they had not expected. It was a speech full of invective and direct accusation Josiah Quincy, Mayor of Boston, was criticised by the speaker and his name was hissed by the audience. Secretary Robinson of the Demo cratic State Central Committee was accused of

moral irresponsibility. The most sensational part was toward the close, where Mr. Williams, addressing the delegates to the State Convention who were in the hall, requested them to remain until the meeting was over to draft a bill of equity to presen to a Judge, or to stay in their places until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the Conven tion will meet, to prevent the State Committee from packing the house with "Its beelers," and thus take the temporary organization from the

rightfully accredited delegates. The cheering became intense when Mr. Williams proposed this method of outwitting his opponents, and there was another wild scene of enthusiasm. The band in the lower gallery, with an understanding of the situation, began playing "Hold the Fort," and as the tune was recognized the shouting grew in intensity. "I invite the band to stay !" cried Mr. Wil-

liams. "Gentlemen, will you stay?" "We will!" came back the chorus, and there was more cheering. Mr. Bryan repeated the ideas he has made public in many of his talks.

BRYAN, POPULIST IN 1899.

J. Sterling Morton Adds His Testimony as to the Boy Orator's Vote.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 25,-In view of Chairman Faulkner's published statement that Bryan voted for Gen. Weaver, the Populist candidate for President in 1892, br instruction from the National Committee because of fusion scheme in Western States, the following letter received yesterday by a Galveston mafrom the Hon. J. Sterling Morton is of interest:

"A regularly nominated Presidential ticket for Grover Cleveland and Adial E. Stevenson, nominated at a regular Democratic Convention in the State of Nebraska, and voted for in the fail of 1892, was in the field. The name of the undersigned headed the State ticket for the Governorship. The vote you will find in any of the great newspaper almandes for the year 1893. Mr. W. J. Bryan voted for the Populist electors in 1892 instead of the Democratic electors. Whether he voted for the Democratic candidate for Governor on that occasion, who was known to be an ultra rold standard man, is a question which I am unable to answer, though I should swear to the best of my knowledge and belief, if placed under oath, that he voted for the Populist ticket throughout, notwithstanding he was running for Congress at the same time as a Democrat." in the State of Nebraska, and voted for in the

FUSION IN INDIANA.

Tom Watson in Favor of Pooling Issues Indianapolis, Sept. 25.—The Executive Com-

mittee of the Populist Fusion Committee of Thirteen met in Chairman Rosenheimer's rooms opponents are spreading literature by the ton, the people are joining in the crusade for the restoration of bimertallism.

"We have no great campaign fund with which to supply those who want to read with all the literature they would like to have. We are doing the best we can and we shall continue to do the best we can with the means on hand. We have not many great daily papers with us, but the time will come when the daily papers with us, but the time will come when the daily papers with us, but the time will come when the daily papers with us, but the time will come when the daily papers with us, but the time will come when the daily papers with us, but the time will come when the daily papers with us, but the time will come when the daily papers with us, but the time will come when the daily papers with us, but the time will come when the people of this country want to read. Having been completed as short time with the newspaper business myself, I do not underestimate the influence of the newspaper business and we have decided to put out ten lemmaratic and five Populist electors, and to certify the same as our electoral ticket. The covered the newspaper business and we have decided to put out ten lemmaratic and five Populist electors, and to certify the same as our electoral ticket. The

several committees will meet on next Tuesday to arrange full details." NEW KINKS WITH THE BALLOTS. Il Will Be Harder This Year Than Last

to Vote a Split Ticket. Voters will find when they go to the polls this year that the Legislature at its last session made some changes in the ballot law. Although these amendments do not materially change the form or character of the ballot they are important.

Two instances, in particular, should be noted. and they relate specially to the preparation of the ballot for voting. The stub of the ballot contains instructions on this subject, as it did last year. These have been modified.

The voter was told last year that in voting a split ticket" he might put an X mark in th circle at the top of a party column, and then if he desired to "scratch" a candidate on h ticket he might put an X mark in front of the name of a candidate for the same office in an other column. The only instruction this year on this subject is the information that the voter who wishes to "split" should put an X mark in front of the name of every candidate for whom he desires to vote. This means that it is going to be much harder to vote a "split ticket" this

to be much harder to vote a "split ticket" this year timn last.

Under the law of last year where candidates were running in groups, as were the three candidates for Supreme Court, and a voter wished to scratch one of them in his own party column he had to put a mark in front of the name of each of the three for whom he wished to vote. With thirty-six electors on the ticket this year a change in the law was made.

You may vote a stright ticket for electors by putting as X in the circle at the top of the party column. If you wish to scratch any individual elector in the column so marked you have to put an X in front of a name on the same horizontal line in the column of some other party. other party.

The Mails Overburdened with Political Literature.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 .- The activity of the headquarters of the various Presidential nominees in sending out public documents and other literature has somewhat embarrassed the Post Office Department by overtaxing its mail bag facilities. The result was an order to-day, issued to Postmasters throughout the country, directing all surplus mail equipment to be promptly inevarued to regular depositories; also that when mail sacks containing documents or other motter are received by any Postmaster, they must be emptied at once and promptly forwarded to the proper depository. If members of Congress or others have been permitted to take from a Post Office sacks containing matter addressed to them, the Postmaster should demand the immediate return of such sacks and forward them with other surplus. facilities. The result was an order to-day,

Will Be the Largest Y. M. C. A. Building

The new juntor department building of the East Eighty-sixth street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, which is to be erected on the lots 158, 160, and 162 East Fighty-seventh street, will be the largest asso-ciation building for boys in the United States, It will contain a gymnasium, shower baths, bowling alleys, reception, reading, and assem-bly rooms, and rooms for evening educational Classes.

The senior department gymnasium will be built in the rear of the junior department on the Eighty-seventh street lots. Both buildings will be fireproof.

Named for Congress.

ond district, Maryland, R. N. Bodine, Silver Dem Eleventh district, Massachusetts, C. F. Sprague, Reabilean. Fifteenth District, Fennsylvania, C. P. Shaw, Stiver

Socialist Nominations, For Congress, Twelfth district, Charles B. Topp. Assembly, Thirteouth district, Charles CHIPS ON THE PARTY SEAS.

for Tammany-Thacher's Ambitton to

CENTURY PLANT SUGGESTED FOR DEMOCRATIC EMBLEM. Bine (Very Blue) Button Good Enough

Break a Record-Stage Tricks of the Roy Orator-Selzer's Speech Recovered. LOST, STRAYED, OR STOLEN-A long, lean individual. Usually wears whiskers and answers to the name of Amasa. He was last seen about there weeks ago, and on that occasion was in the act of running a Congress Convention in the Tenderloin. He had just dumped the Hon-Thurlow Weed Barnes out of the party and was na state of costasy. He had shaved off his whiskers and was accompanied by a large nouse-colored dog-externally, not internally. Shortly after the Convention he was seen head ing toward the Grand Central Station with a gun on his shoulder. There are persons in the Tenderloin who say they have seen him within week entering the headquarters of the Hon Marcus Ashtabula Hanna by a rear door, but he hean't been seen on the street. Any information that will lead to his capture will be thank fully received by the Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss. the Hon. Wilbur F. Wakeman, and the Hon. Luther B. Little. No triflers, for a Congress

nomination depends on his being found. It was at the National Democratic Convention in the Academy of Music in Brooklyn. Patrick Jerome Gleason had finished his speech asking that Daniel G. Griffin be nominated by acclamation and had taken a seat just behind Gen. Palmer. The General was making a speech.

"I say, Pat," demanded a Long Island City man, crawling up on the platform. "I say, Pat, our imblim is a axe. What's the imblim o these people ?" "I'm domined if I know," said the Mayor but I was thinkin' may be, lookin' at his giblits as is doin' the talking, that it 'ud be a cin-

yez think about it Moike?" Col. Oaks, sah, of Kaintuck, wandered into the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel vester. day. He held his hand in his pocket and said

tury plant I don' know. I suppose not. What d

he was looking for good things. "I say, sah," he said to THE SUN reporter "they tell me, sah, that they is some people in this heah town, sah, as thinks that the State of

this heah town, sah, as thinks that the State of Kanntucky is liable to go feh this man McKinley, sah. I'm a-lookin' for them tool people, sah, with five hundred in my clothes."

"Why, isn't Kentucky going for McKinley?" asked the reporter innocently.

"Kaintucky, sah?" thundered Col. Oaks indignantly: "Kaintucky feh McKinley, sah? No, sah! no, sah! a thousand times no, sah! Ny, sah. Bryan will carry the State of Kaintucky, sah, if we have to count votes foh a week attah the election. Yes, sah, if we have to count votes foh a week," and the Colonel stamped his left foot and displayed five large silver dollars.

A letter was delivered at Tammany Hall resterday addressed like this:

HON, WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
Running for President.
Care Taimany Hall,
New York city,
Please Tammany Forward
New York,
to Bryan.
United States.

The boy orator idlocy has struck the Repub ican National Committee headquarters hard and there is no telling now where it will end, for boy orators are thicker than fleas on a yellow dog. The latest acquisition is the 11-year-old youth Samson Seng, who is called the boy orator of the Hudson. Selig made one speech recently in First avenue, and now it is threat-ened to inflict him on audiences promiscuously. He has been put on the list of National Committee speakers by 6cn. Powell Clayton, who is in charge of the wind department of the Republican campaign. Selig is a smart boy. Probably not one boy in five hundred is as smart as he is, but it is the opinion of men in politics that the issue in the present campaign is altogether too serious to be fooled with, and that, no matter how smart 11-year-old boys are, they are not the kind of material that National committees should dear with. They are all right for amusement, but this year people are not altending political meetings for anusement. They want to learn something, and they won't take their teaching from boys, no matter how smart these boys are. and there is no telling now where it will end,

burned for seven days and seven nights without ceasing in the safe deposit vault in Buffalo, and all the time it was there the front of the vault was red hot, and the officers of the company had to keep the hose turned on. In spite of this those burning words finally melted the vault, and the whole twelve tous of them spilled out on the floor. Readers of The Sun will remember that these burning words were to have stampeded the Buffalo Convention and made Mr. Seltzer the candidate for Governor of New York State, but the day the nomination was made the lock on the safe denosit vault broke, the asbestos wrappings on the burning words became disarranged, and it was imboosible for human beings to get near to the vault. Mr. Seltzer had hoped to recover the speech in time to hurl it at the State Committee when the question of demanding the resignation of the Hon. John Boyd Thacher was up. If he could have had it then he figured that the committee would have been stampeded and he would have been substituted for Thacher. But the twelve-ton speech was still in the vault sizing when that meeting toos place. Now Mr. Seltzer has the speech in fresh as bestos wrapping waiting for the Congress Convention in the Ninth district. He will let it off there, he has already hurled a honk of it at John Reilly, and that gentleman wilted even before he was hit. He promised that the Congress Convention should stampede the monuent the speech went off. Mr. Seltzer is the only man who can handle the burning words, and even he has to drench them in the water every hour or so. The entire Fire Department in the Ninth Congress district will be called out as a precaution the night of the Convention. burned for seven days and seven nights without ceasing in the safe deposit vault in Buffalo, and ight of the Convention.

"Now honest, John, what d'ye think? Will Thacher stick?" asked the man of John C "Stick?" said Mr. Sheehan, "Stick? Well,

maybe so. Hill was beaten by 156,000 two years ago, and this fellow's ambitious. I under-stand he wants to break the record. Maybe he'll stick." The sound-money Convention in Brooklyn Thursday night was notable for one thing. It was the first Convention this year where the men who made the nominating speeches failed men who made the nominating speeches failed to say that their candidates were "tried and true," and had "served the public long and well." The chief recommendation of all the men mentioned for public office this year—that is, according to the nominating speeches—was that they had held public office anywhere from ten to twenty years, or had always made their living out of public place. Every time this fact was mentioned, too, somebody said: "It's about time to let go."

"I was in Washington," said a man in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, "when the Boy Orator of the Platte was a member of Congress. You know that to attract attention a speaker must be interrupted in the course of his speech. The offener he is interrupted the better the speech. It's a trick of some Congressmen to arrange for interruption ahead of time. Bryan was one of those Congressmen. He came to me one day and said. 'Look a-here, now; I'm cong to speak to-morrow and I've got one interruption. I want to get one more. Now, when I say so and so, I want somebody to ask me this,' and he handed me the question. 'They'll think, you know, that it's a stumper; but I've got the answer for it. I'm ready for them. Well, of course, I got a man to interrupthim with the question. I just tell you this now to show that teven in those days the Boy Orator was playing to the galleries, and he hasn't got over it yet." of the Platte was a member of Congress. You

Tammany Hall Leader John Carroll, the clerk of the Court of Sessions, stumbling into anther leader yesterday demanded: "Hones nine, Tom, what do you think we are going to Injun, Tom, what do you think we are going to lose by ?"
That's the way the Tammany men put the question now invariably. Tammany Hall adopted an official button yesterday. Appropriately enough, the prevailing color was a deep dark blue.

Five-cent Assessment on Pops in Arkansa LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 25. The Populist State Central Committee of Arkansas has made State Central Committee of Arkansas has made an assessment of five cents upon each man who yeted for Barker for Governor in 1894. Barker received 24.541 votes, and it each one of the number contributes a nickel the Arkansas Populist campaign fund will amount to \$1,227.05. The object of this fund is to push the interests of the Bryan and Watson electors in this State, and if the assessment had been made on the bushs of the votes cast for Files in 1896, the number being 13.990, the accruing campaign

number being 13,990, the accruing camp fund would be but \$699.50, even if all paid. McDermott for Congress Endorsed.

The Hudson County Democratic Committee ield a meeting in Jersey City last night and endorsed the nominations made at the open pridorsed the nominations made at the open primaries last week, namely, Alian L. McDermott for Congress, William Heller for Sheriff, and James T. Lullis for surrogate. A member from Kearny township made a motion to substitute the name of Edward Kenny for that of Mr. McDermott, but there was such a howlor negatives that he hurriedly withdrew the motion. Mr. McDermott has not skening in motion. Mr. McDermott has not skening in the continuous McDermott has not signified his acceptance.



bream of tartar baking powder. Highest il in leavening strength.—Latest Unite is Government Food Report. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., New York.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY TICKET. Esthusiastic Welcome in Bultimore to

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 25 .- Maryland gave Palmer and Buckner a rousing welcome tonight. With patriotic enthysiasm 4,000 persons paid tribute to the union on the same Presidential ticket and the presence on the same stage of two brave commanders who were on opposite sides in the civil war. The two war horses of the sound-money Democrats were the star attractions at the Maryland ratification neeting of the National Democratic party which was held at Music Hall.

A large majority of the crowd were stanch Democrats who have not been stampeded to the cause of free sliver. Among the most enthusi-astic were some of the best known Democrats in Maryland -men who have never known what it was to scratch a ticket. They were prominent on the stage, in the body of the hall, and in the galleries which were reserved for ladies and A Palmer and Buckner electoral ticket was

put in the field by the adoption of a report made by a special committee. John J. Donaldson called the meeting to order before the guests of the evening arrived and the following electors were put in nomination for the sound-money electoral ticket for the State of Marviand: Col. Charles Marshall, Dr. Jackson Piper,

George R. Willis, and Francis E. Ewell of Bal-George R. Willis, and Francis E. Ewell of Bal-timore city, Col. Edward Lloyd of Talbot county, Guy Steele of Dorchester, Capt. George Thomas of St. Mary's, and Edward W. Mealy of Washington county. There were but a few scattering noes when the motion to adopt the report was made.

A great cheer announced the appearance of Gen. Palmer and tien, Buckner, They were

Gen. Palmer and tien. Buckner. They were escorted on the stage by ex-tiov. William Pinkney Whyte, and as the three veterans stood for a moment facing the audience they caused great enthusiasm that lasted several minutes. The band added to the tumult by playing "My Old Kentucky Home" and "Maryland, My Maryland,"

greatenthusiasm inst lasted several minutes. The band added to the tumult by playing "My Old Kentucky Hone" and "Maryland, My Marvland."

When the enthusiasm subsided somewhat Chairman Bonaidson introduced Gen. Palmer. In opening his address the Senator said he was greatly flattered by the kind reception accorded him and Gen. Buckner, and expressed great pleasure at the size of the audience. After touching upon the past struggles between the North and South, Gen. Palmer said:

"I am here to hight, in the attitude of a candidate for the President of the United States without any expectations of being elected. In fact, in the preface of the declaration of principles adopted by the Indianapolis Convention it did not assert that the Convention had any such expectation. It said: This Convention has assembled to uphold the principles upon which depend the honor and welfare of the American people, in order that Democrats throughout the Union may unite their particle efforts to avert disaster to this country and min to their party." It was in the face of that distinct official utterance that I accepted the nomination that was kindly offered to me."

After congratulating Mr. Bryan and his supporters on their upparalleled budiness in making certain "outrageous claims." Gen. Palmer added that it is astonishing that in the light of human experience such propositions should be entertained by sane men. He said that the United States must continue to unforce its own laws by its own methods. [Applause.] The credits of the United States and of the several States must be maintained: the people must not be invited to reputiation. (Cheers.) No more monstrous propositions was ever made than the one inviting the United States and of the several States must be maintained: the people must not be invited to reputiation. (Cheers.) No more monstrous propositions was ever made than the one inviting the United States to abandon her trade relations with Great Paplause.]

As Gen. Palmer concluded Gen. Buckner was introduced. The secone was d

the financial question. Ex-C Rayner was the last speaker.

FOR SOUND-MONEY CONGRESSMEN. Republican and National Democratic Plans

Tammany's State. The declaration of the Ship Democracy a their State Convention in Brooklyn on Thursday night in favor of nominating candidates for Congress in every district in the State, and against naming any candidate who does not stand squarely on the Indianapolis platform, has made the situation very clear to some Democrats who had hoped to run on the Tammany ticket and secure the endorsement of the honest-money Democrats. The placing of the power of nomination in the hands of a few delegates already selected r nders it innossible to manipulate caucuses in the interest of fusion, and it is probable that on Oct. 1, the date set by the resolution of the State Committee, there will be nominated hones-money Democrats in every district in this city, at least. There may be an exception in the case of one or two districts, where it is said that the Republican candidates may be endorsed in view of the fact that the Republicans have already nominated Timothy J. Casapbell in the Ninth district, and intend to nominate Congressman Franklin Bartlett in the Seventh district before that date. In neither of those districts has a Republican any chance of election even ander the favorable conditions whiln exist this year.

The Republican lenders, realizing that fact, have decided to give their support to sound-money Democrats. In a recurrectal spirit it is expected that the Shirp Democracy will endorse the Republican nomines in the Twelfth district. Whether they do or not deponds largely on the nersonality of the candidate, who will probably be named on Tuesday or Wednesday. Luther B. Little, who, it is said, will be nominated; it is understood is acceptable to sound-money Democrats.

Tammany's Congress district conventions will be held on Oct. 5. The slate, so far as it has been determined on, is said to be as follows: Seventh district, Cel. William I. Brown; Eighth district, James J. Waish: Ninth district, Joseph Koch; Tenth district, william Suizer. Thirteenth district, James J. Waish: Ninth district, Thomas C. O'Sullivan.

It is considered doubtful if George B. Metcleilan will accept renomination in the Twelith district, and there do not seem to be any candidates for the dubous honor.

The honest-mouse of action in the Eleventh district, but whatever they do will be done with the idea of preventing the reflection of Suizer. delegates already selected r nders it i noossible to manipulate caucuses in the interest of

The Proceeds of Farmer Kenny's Lond of Potatoes Taken from Illm.

ELIZABETH, Sept. 25, - Farmer John Kenny of Bound Brook drove to Newark vesterday with a load of pointoes, which he sold for SSS. He started for home in the evening, and when passing through a stretch of woods a mile back of Westfield was held up and robbed by two masked men. The farmer said that he was masked men. The farmer said that he was dozing on the seat of the truck when the horses were seized by the bridles by two men, one of whom pointed a revolver at him. Then the other highwayman went through kenny's pockets and secured the \$38. The highwaymen then ordered the farmer kenny drove into Westfield and renorted the hold-up to the authorities, but the highwaymen were not caught.

A. M .- S:50, 2,194 Eighth avenue, Mary Apple, dam-

man, damage \$40. 1. S. -1-100, will stath avenue. Herman Sucsens, damage \$40, 2.20, 425 West 195th street. Patrick Byan, damage \$20, 558, 54; West Forty-third street, Join McNetley, no damage.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

The Rev. Stantalans Kaminski of Buffalo was on Friday high; elected binnen of the Polish Roman Catholic Church of America by the Convention assembled in Hundle, Father Emission was of Cleveland and Father Rollowski of Chicago were the other cambilates.

BROKEN LINES IN MINNESOTA. Never Before Were Politics So Mixed in the Copher State, and There Is No John Boyd Thather There, Either. MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 23.-Minnesota has nine votes in the electoral college, and if there be any man in or out of the State who can now say with positiveness in the column of which Presidential candidate these nine votes will be found on Nov. 3, he should come forward and make known the basis of his confidence, for the leaders of the two parties here are utterly at sea as to the result, and it is on all hands agreed that in no State of the country are matters so inextricably confused as they are here, and that statement may be made without any reference to the result of the election for President elsewhere. Minnesota was admitted into the Union in 1858, and the first national election in which it participated was that of 1800 when it was carried by the Republicans, and it has been in the Republican column ever since. Why, then, some sanguine supporters of the McKinley and Hobart ticket will ask, should there be any serious doubt of the result this year, when old-line Republicans are flocking to the party standard and thousands of honest money Democratic recruits are helping to swell the rising tide? In the Presidential election of 1892 political matters in Minnesota were pretty well mixed. The Republicans had held their National Convention in this city in the month of June and there was no serious belief that the State could be carried against the Minneapolis ticket, and, in fact, no serious effort was made by the Democrats to bring about such; a re-142,600 votes, the Cleveland electoral ticket received 100,000, the Weaver electoral ticket received 23,000, and the Prohibition electoral ticket 14,000. Of the total vote of the State in that year Mr. Harrison polled only 45 per cent., and had there been, therefore, a general union and fusion against the Republicans in that year they would have been in the minority. Along with the Harrison electoral ticket was the State ticket, chosen at the same time, the term of the Governor of Minnesota being two years. The Republicans nominated Knute Nelson, one of the most popular and certainly the most representative Norwegian in the State, which has 50,000 Scandinavian voters a majority of them Norwegians, but not a large majority, for the Swedes are very numerous hereabouts. In this city they outnumber the Norweglans in the proportion of about three to two and over in St. Paul they outnumber them three to one. The Swedes, who are more inclined toward mechanics, are well represented in the cities; the Norwegians, who are of a more pastoral turn, are more

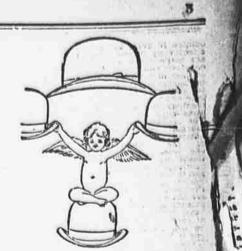
sult. The Harrison electoral ticket received numerous in the country districts. The representative Norwegian was, therefore, the Republican candidate in 1892, and it brought to the support of the Harrison electoral ticket the bulk of the Scandinavian votes. The Democrats nominated in that year for Governor D. W. Waller, and the Republican Prohibitionists nominated Ignus-Fatuous Donnelly, other wise Ignatius Donnelly, the man who discovers things which he doesn't utilize. Nelson's plurality was 15,000. Donnelly polled nearly 40,000 votes. Nelson, therefore, even with Scandinavian support, was a minority candidate only. In the State election of 1894 Nelson ranagain and was reelected, though the comoined vote of his opponents was greater than his own. At that time Senator Washburn was a United States Senator, Cushman K. Davis leing his associate in Washington, both Republicans. It had been expected that Nelson, the Governor, would seek to exercise no influence on the deliberations of the Republicans in the Legislature, and, particularly, would not interfere in the efforts of the rriends of Governor-Senator Washburn to secure his refere to the extent of being himself a candidate, and on the 23d of January, 1805, he was elected for the full six years' term. There were already in Minnesona two rival factions of Republicans known respectively as the Merrlam and the Washburn Republicans, and the acthings which he doesn't utilize. Nelson's pluraled for the full six years' term. There were already in Minnesons two rival factions of fixe publicans known respectively as the Merriam and the Washourn Republicans, and the action of Gov. Nelson so embittered the latter that what had formerly been a factional difference became a serious political breach. Nor did the break in the Republican ranks stop at this point. Minnesota is one of the largest of the wheat producing States of the country. Its wheat acreage, in fact, is second only to that of Kansas, and the volume of its wheat producing States, for Populists in their agrarian agitation kept up since 1890 have secured the largest measure of support from two classes of farmers—wheat growers and cotton planters. Wherever one finds on a map of the United States as wheat producing or a cotton producing State, there are plenty of Populist farmers. Corn growers, barley from ers, and stock raisers haven't taken to Populism very much. Perhaps the reason of this is that American wheat and American cotton are sold abroad. The other farm products of the country are dispressed of chiefy in the American home market. The Populists of Minnerota policel nearly 20,000 votes at the State election of 1894, and among the candidates whom they opposed was Charles A. Towne, in what is known as the Northern or Duluth district, including twenty countres in the northern part of the State on the British ber-

in what is known as the Northern or Dillumin district, including twenty countries in the northern part of the State on the British torter, and running sount to Eusan City, 1979.

Mr. Towne made some fame in Congress as an orator of the Bryan order in support of silver notions, and, with some others in the district from which he halfs, started a faction of "silver Republica s." the members of which party participated by representatives in the silver party convention in St. Louis on July 27. James H. Griffin being the requiremental of the silver party convention in St. Louis on July 29. James H. Griffin being the requiremental of the silver sentiment in the two northern districts of this State, the Sixth, or Duluth district now represented by Mr. Towne, who is running for reciection in opposition to the regular Republican candidate, and in the adjoining or Seventh Congressional district, now represented by Frank Eddy, as Republican, who claims the distinction of being the oil, yellow the fact that irrespective of the Democratis the distinction of being the oil, yellow the fact that irrespective of the Democratis they polled in it 17.408 votes in 1894 to 18.200 votes for Mr. Eddy in that year. To start with therefore, there are bractically three groups of Republicans in Minnesota, the Merriam regularists, who are in the sadiet, the Washington Foundation of the Sixth of Republicans in Minnesota in the Merriam regularists, who are out and out for Bryan.

The Democrate of Minnesota, the Merriam regularists, who are out and out for Bryan.

The Democrate of Minnesota sparty in Minnesota are similarly inclined, particularly Michael Daram, the representative of the State on the last National Committee. The National Regularists in the Populists have drawn thousands of Democratis into the Populists in the second of the Populists, which are the support of the State and the strength of the State and the second of the sundand of the State and the leaders of the Brenderiat Such and Democratic party in Minnesota is not a State



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STORES CLOSE AT SIX O'CLOCK.

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antipathy of the policies and projects represented by Bryan, and will vote directly for the McKinley ticket. If Minnesota had as large a German-American population as its neighbor, Wisconsin (there are twice as many German-American voters in Wisconsin as in Minnesota) there would be less doubt of the result, but as it is, the political complications in Minnesota are so elaborate and confusing that any present prediction is entirely out of the question. In the fusion on electors between the Democrats, Populists, and silver Republicans, inve of the nine candidates are Bryan and Sews all men, and tour are Bryan and Watson men Minnesota will cast this year more than 300,000 votes. There is great interest in the election.

ROW OVER A PROPOSED DAM.

It Is Intended to Protect a Hotel, but the Health Board Is Against It. FAR ROCKAWAY, Sept. 25 .- The Lancaster Improvement Company had another clash with the local authorities here to-day. The company owns the Edgmere Hotel, near which runs Norton Creek. The wash of the tide threatens to undermine the foundations of the hotel and the company began operations recently to fill in the creek. The Board of Health of the village contend that if the creek is dammed the result will

be a menace to health. Therefore they have for-

bidden the improvement company to go on with the work.

Contractor O'Connor has set the Board at 6. fiance and gone on with the work for the pas-week. When the authorities first came to sto his work he threatened to turn a hose on the President of the Board of Health. Lastly a b pile driver was brought into the creek, and the authorities heard to-day that no less than 2-

authorities heard to-day that no less than 2 applies had been driven into the bed of the stream. The Board declared before start; that it would arrest O'Connor, and, if necessif blow up the splies with dynamite.

J. S. Allen, counsel for the Health Board, and all the officers started for the scene yesterday afternoon, followed by a couple of hundred spectators. O'Connor saw the approaching crowd, and the dredger moved out into the water. Policemen Tucker and Faber attempted to board the dredger by means of planks. The men on the dredger up means of planks. The planks, and dumped the policemen into the creek. Regaining their feet, they stood able kneed deep in water. They secured a small bor and attempted to board the dredger. They we met by half a dozen men armed with crowbs and attempted to board the dredger. They we met by half a dozen men armed with crowbs and pickaxes. Faber and Tucker drew rover vers, and in the face of these the men on til dredger gave way. Tucker kept them cover with his revolver while Faber read the warran O'Connor quit work. He claims to have a permit for the work from the United States Way

Cyclist Run Down by a Cable Car. While Peter Hagan of 161 West 126th stree was riding a bicycle at Fifty-third street and Seventh avenue last evening he was run down and thrown to the ground by a cable car, sustaining a contusion of the hip. His injuries were attended to at Roosevelt Hospital, and the gripman, John J. McDonnell, was locked up in the West Forty-seventh street station. Later in the evening Hagan went to the police station and got his wheel. McDonnell was re-leased when it was thus shown that Hagan's in-juries were not serious.

Coroner's Jury Flads that Oliver Bled from

O'Brien's Blow The inquest in the case of William Oliver, who died on Sunday last after receiving a blow from the fist of Martin O'Brien, a slaughterhouse worker at West and Oak streets, was held house worker at West and Oak streets, was head in the Greenpoint avenue police ation last night. The jury found that deat, was due to cerebral hemorrhage, caused by a low struck by Martin O'Brien. He was held for the action of the Grand Jury.

Horse, Cart, and Driver Overboard; Horse

A horse attached to a cart filled with stone, destined for a scow anchored at the foot of East Ninety-fifth street, got balky on reaching the dock yesterday and ended by jumping over-board. The heavily laden cart dragged him to the bottom of the river and he was drowned. Patrick Reancy, the driver, went overboard with the cart, but was fished out.

Justice Rhodes Hurt in a Runaway. While Justice John R. Rhodes of Fort Hamil ton and John C. Wilson were driving through Cropsey avenue in Bensonhurst on Thursday afternoon the horse ran away. At Seventeent! avenue the wagon was hurled against a direcart and the occupants were thrown out. Justice khoden's head was severely cut and Mr. Wilson's kneecan was broken and his shoulded

dislocated. JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The will of Eliza Cooper leaves \$3,000 to the Sixteenth Street liquitist Church of this city and a like sun to the Baptist caurch at Nanuet, \$1,000 to J. H. H. Blauvelt, who is the only one of forty cousing remembered, and the residue to ten relatives and friends. Types and friends.

"Occar Miller, an engineer, died at St. Vincenta Hospital yesterday of injuries which he received a week ago at 13 West Thirtoenth street. While he was repairing an elevator car at the fifth floor is fell to the hottem of the sharf. Miller was 36 years old and lived at 11 Charles street.

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